

Arkansas Journal

Democrat

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1877.

VOLUME 41.

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Jessamine's Happiness.

BY MARY REED CROWELL.

They were as unlike as one could imagine two girls to be—Maude Trevanian, tall and stately as a lily, with a slight way of carrying her head, and her low, refined voice, that for words she would not have heard above a certain, well-regulated, aristocratic pitch—with black eyes and pale, ivory complexion, contrasting superbly with the curving, scarlet lips and inky black hair; that was arranged always in a bashful and becoming way—a way that the country girls imitated in vain, so far as the effect was concerned.

Standing in the open doorway of the Horton farm-house, where she had been showered, like a rain of fragrant snow, on the velvety grass, Maude Trevanian made a striking contrast, in her young, proud strength and pulsing vitality, to the little thing sitting so dejectedly, so quietly, on the lowest step of the piazza—a slight fragile girl, with pale, delicate skin, like the petals of a rose, with big, sorrowful eyes of liquid gray—gray as one seldom sees, with wan, bronze lights in their grave, wistful depths; and soft, flossy hair like a child's.

Jessamine herself was so like a child that her eighteen years of delicate girlhood seemed almost a dream to look back upon—that time when she was left, a motherless baby, on the hands of the landlord of the little inn, where a gentle-voiced, sad-eyed woman, herself scarce more than a girl, had laid down her own life, and given to the mercies of other strangers this "little waif," who, on that hour when the dying mother had whispered "Call it Jessamine," to the midsummer day when she sat on the farm-house steps, looking up into Maude Trevanian's face, had known no home but Horton farm, no parents except the big-shouldered, rough-voiced farmer and his gentle, blue-eyed little wife, whose heart was equally divided between Jessie and her own child—big, stalwart, handsome John, who was heir to all the wealth of the estate, and who lorded it already over everybody, after his own joyous, frank, cheery way, for which everybody, from Jessamine clear up to Miss Trevanian, adored him.

Jessamine was sitting very demurely and quietly on the lower step of the porch that lovely, sunshiny day, when Maude Trevanian came to the edge of the piazza, so beautiful, so strong, so soft-voiced and smiling, as she first looked down upon, and then spoke to Jessamine.

"A silver penny for your thoughts, Jessie; although I am sure I can guess what about they are. You are wondering what it means—what Mr. Horton and his mother have gone to the city to day to buy, with that old wallet stuffed full of bank-notes."

Her bright eyes did not betray the eagerness she felt, nor did she allow her low, even tones to manifest it.

Jessamine had flushed ever so slightly when Maude's voice had startled her from her dreamy little reverie, and the mention of John Horton's name had deepened it a little; for it was of handsome John, who was always so good, so thoughtful, so tender, that her girlish heart was dreaming.

The practical matter-of-factness of Maude's question dissipated the slight confusion she imagined, and wrongly, that Maude had not seen.

Her voice was very sweet—soft as Maude's own—and with a true melody in it.

"Yes, I know, for auntie told me"—she had been taught to call Mrs. Horton "auntie." "They are going to furnish the parlor, and buy a piano, and John is to have a chamber-set of walnut, marble tops."

Her pink blue eyes were looking innocently into the half-mocking dark

darling I have dared hope—Oh, Maude, I beg pardon! We came very near running over you!"

And seeing how easy Miss Trevanian accepted her own intrusion—no, of course it could not be an intrusion, when John was her lover—little Jessamine stole away, with her last hope crushed, her one earthly happiness trampled down.

Maude spread her rustling silk skirt over the clean steps, as she sat down.

"Is it possible that you don't know any more than that, Jessie?" Why didn't you guess there was going to be a wedding?"

The gray eyes opened suddenly wider. "A wedding? Why, no! Whose wedding, Maude?"

There was a slow drawing of white pain on her face; of which she was not conscious; but Maude saw it and was satisfied.

"You baby! Why, John's of course! Whose would it be?"

Her earnest, pain-stricken eyes were looking so searchingly into Maude's face, and Maude blushed and turned away in a pretty confusion of manner, that startled Jessamine with the truth.

"Whatever John will say, I dare not think," she began plaintively; but Jessamine smiled faintly.

"John will not care, and he need not know until after I am gone. He and Maude are so much taken up with each other, they'll never miss me, and I shall really like it so."

Miss Trevanian stared through her gold-rimmed glasses at the girl's truthful, lovely face; and then, when she turned around to peep at the sponge just set, a grand, motherly smile broadened her dear old face.

The afternoon sunshine came hot and bright through the one uncurtained window of the forlorn little sitting-room, where Jessamine was patiently sitting, waiting for the three fifteen train, that should take her up—away from the sweet, wide, country she had known all her life—from John Horton and the dear old home—and deposit her among the bustle and confusing strangeness, and stifling heat, and crowded misery of the metropolis.

She was unspeakably miserable and home-sick. The red chintz of the farm-house, gleaming picturesquely among the button-balls a quarter-mile away, seemed thousands of miles distant, judging by the lonely pain she felt, sitting there, solitary, on her self-instituted term of banishment, and shrinking off in one corner of the car-seat-seat, after the long, dusty, shrieking train had stopped a second, in obedience to the little red flag she had hung out, and then dashed on, away into the new, strange world—the new, strange, lonely life.

"Married!" repeated Hume; "no indeed! and in that may be seen the moral of my story to which I referred. But do not let us anticipate; let us begin at the beginning."

"One evening, going to fulfil an engagement with Miss Van Horn, as the servant ushered me unannounced into the parlor, I found her engaged in an animated conversation with a singularly handsome young man, who, I saw at a glance, might readily become a formidable rival, and I felt for the instant a sharp pang of that unshakable, disconcerting passion, jealousy. But as my entrance had been unobserved, I was able to recover myself before saying, in my bluntest manner, 'Good evening.' The gentleman started, and stilly returned my bow. As for Itellen, with flushed cheeks she said, 'Why, Mr. Hume, I did not hear you at all; you are absolutely as gentle as a lamb.'

"Do you mean to say that she has never married?" asked his guest.

"You knew her father," began the Judge, "and will remember that he was reputed to be very rich. However, it turned out, upon his death, and after his debts were paid, that there was left a mere pittance for Helen, obliging her, the petted child of fortune, to live with extreme economy ever since."

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Darkesville

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VOLUME XLI.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 2091.

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Celestial Enjoyment.

After the labor of the day is over the e

re Chinaman in San Francisco makes

himself to the club room, the

spinning den for an evening's enjoy

ment. The club rooms are filled night

Chinaman is an inveterate gambler,

with him it is one of the necessities of

life. He will stink his stomach to have

a few cents to gratify his insatiable de

sire to win or lose. He does not seem

to care what the game is. It is said that

in many places in China it is an unnat

atural sight to see rich merchants carry

ing beetles and large grasshoppers in the

large sleeves of their coats. A certain

mark is placed upon each insect. A

saucer is produced, and two of the beet

les are placed in it to fight a battle.

The respective owners make their bets,

and the battle goes on until one or the

other of the insects are killed. The

game is then played with the insects

left.

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The Republican.

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1877.

Point Clear, Ala.

During the session of the Press Convention in Mobile last week, an invitation was received from Capt. Baldwin, for an excursion to Point Clear. The invitation was cordially accepted, and at 12 o'clock on Friday, most of the members of the Convention, together with others who had received a like invitation, went on board the elegant low pressure coast steamer "Annie," Capt. Baldwin, arriving at the Point in less than two hours. To many of the party it was a first visit, who expressed both surprise and delight at the extensive improvements and beautiful groves, views and scenery. Capt. B. has just finished a splendid Hotel, 300 feet in length, two stories high, containing 200 rooms, with a double veranda fronting the bay shore, together with other buildings, bath houses, bowling and billiard saloons, &c. Nothing seems to have been omitted for the amusement, convenience and comfort of guests. Many persons who have visited Cape May, Long Branch, Saratoga, Thousand Islands and other places in the North, say that Point Clear cannot be excelled, as a Winter or Summer resort by any other place in the United States. We hope that, future, both Winter and Summer, it may be crowded, and thus many thousands of dollars retained in our own section, which have heretofore been lavished abroad.

On the return voyage, resolutions of thanks were passed by the excursionists to Capt. Baldwin, for his liberality, kindness and courtesy. This short but delightful excursion will form a pleasant memory in their future lives.

Gadsden.—The Junior Editor took a flying trip to Gadsden this week and upon return barely has time to say that Gadsden has grown greatly since his last visit and appears to be pushing forward very vigorously. It is a stereotyped remark of the "oldest inhabitant" that Gadsden would have been a place of 40,000 inhabitants now but for the hard times; and it might have been. We cannot say as to that, but we know she has excellent business men, broad and liberal in their views and free with their money when any enterprise affecting the interests of the town is on foot. The only apparent lack of enterprise that we could discover was the absence of water works, which we understand they intend having before a very great while.

During a very pleasant stay of a day and a half we frequently called on Bro. Meeks of the *Times* and found him happy over the prosperous condition of his excellent paper. He had read in the Republican that our hat was somewhat damaged, and promptly presented us a new one, for which we tip the same to him.

The Grange Mill company are going right ahead with the manufacture of their excellent Mills and will we hope realize a fortune out of it. It is decidedly the best Mill we have ever seen and will as surely supersede the old Mill as the circular saw superseded the upright. It is built on the true principle and is bound to make its way.

We met many warm old friends of the day of "lang syne" during our short stay, who rendered the visit so pleasant for us that we think of repeating it "when we can stay longer" in the near future.

The Commissioner of Agriculture of Georgia advises the farmers of that State to plant plentifully of German Millet and other crops that will save the feeding of corn to stock and to check off their cotton fields and plant corn. He thinks the war will become general and that cotton will not bring out of production.

The fruit crop in this portion of the county promises to be better than for many years past. The trees are now dead and our people ought to make preparation in time for drying great quantities of it. Dried peaches are worth from two to three dollars per bushel and there must be money in it. We hope to see our people dry great quantities of blackberries also this season. It is easily done by the children about the place, and the fruit when dried is worth fifteen cents per pound for exportation to Germany. We intend to write and say if we can find a market for dried blackberries and when we do will let the people know of it.

We intend to keep hammering at this subject until the attention of our people is attracted to it. There is more money in it than there is in cotton.

We have no war news of sufficient importance for publication this week. It is still progressing and a great battle is expected soon. Both England and Austria will almost inevitably drift into it very soon, when other Powers will follow.

A MODEL FARMER.—Jas. Rowland, a colored man living near here, has ploughed up seven acres of cotton and put the ground in corn, upon the strength of what he read in the Republican about the effect of the European war upon prices. His acts speak well both for his good judgment and patriotism.

Dr. B. D. Williams was Memorial orator in Gainesville on Decoration day. He has the ability to, and we are sure did, acquit himself well. Calhoun boys always do that wherever they may be.

The Alabama Press Association met in Mobile yesterday. It was our desire to attend, but circumstances prevented the realization of our wish. We particularly desired to shake hands with Tadler Grant, and meet Bro. Catherer—the weather prophet who is not without honor in his own country.

Livingston Journal.

ALABAMA PRESS CONVENTION.

From the Mobile Daily Register.

The Editors' and Publishers' Association of Alabama assembled in the Board of Trade Rooms at 10 o'clock and was called to order by the President, Hon. J. E. Grant, of the Jacksonville Republican. Upon a call of the roll the following Journals were found to be represented: Montgomery Advertiser, W. W. Screens, Mobile Register, Jos. Hodgeson; Jacksonville Republican, J. F. Giant; Tuskegee News, D. W. McIver; Greenville Advocate, J. B. Stanley; Shelby Guide, W. F. Wilkinson; Hayneville Examiner, W. Brewer; Lafayette Clipper, W. C. Bleedsoe; Demopolis News-Journal, M. C. Burke; Southern Plantation, W. H. Chambers; Culwaua Tribune, W. L. Prince; Wetumpka People's Banner; Bayer; Fayette Gazette, W. S. Persinger; Shelby Guide, D. B. Grace; Monroe Journal, Hood; Oxford Tribune, Roberts; Decatur News, S. E. Jones.

The regular constitutional rule was suspended and the following were admitted to membership in the Association: Escambia Standard, J. J. Bedford; Florida Gazette, J. J. Mitchell.

Major Walthall, in behalf of the Hook and Ladder Company, extended their call to the Association for its admission, the session, which was accepted, and the Association adjourned to the Hook and Ladder Hall, where business was resumed, and the President read an eloquent address to the Association, which was ordered printed in the minutes.

We regret that want of space forbids its insertion.

The Treasurer's annual report was read and approved.

Communications were read from the Western Union Telegraph Company, through the gentlemanly and courteous Superintendent, C. G. Merrivether, tendering the free use of the wires to the Association while in the city for social and family character; and from Capt. U. C. Baldwin, the gallant Captain of the steamer Anna, tendering an excursion to Point Clear, which courtesies were accepted and the thanks of Association voted these gentlemen for their kindness and attention.

The Association determined to take the excursion to day at 12 o'clock, and return in the afternoon.

In accordance with the suggestion made by the President in his address, upon motion of Mr. Grubbs, Miser, Grubbs, Brewer and Shadrack were appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions in respect to the memory of Mr. Cooke.

Upon motion of Mr. Wilkinson, a committee of three, Messrs. Wilkinson, Bleedsoe and Mitchell, were appointed to the Constitution and By-laws. The committee made a report which, under the rules, was laid on the table until to day.

Maj. J. H. Francis submitted a proposition to the Convention relative to furnishing letters from Washington to the papers belonging to the Association. Chambers, Brewer and Prince were appointed a committee to consider the proposition, who made the following report, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Editorial and Publishing Association of Alabama command the proposition of Maj. J. H. Francis to the favorable consideration of the weekly press of the State.

Resolved, That for the purpose of increasing his facilities for the more efficient performance of the educational and publishing work of the Editorial and Publishing Association of Alabama to credit Maj. Francis as its agent at Washington, and beseech him in the favor of those who control the sources of political intelligence in that city.

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Resolved, That the members of the Association, in the procession of the Hon. John Forsyth were read by W. W. Screens, Mr. Screens in introducing the resolutions, said:

Mr. President—Since our arrival in Mobile the sad announcement has been made of the death of one who was recognized as one of the foremost editors of the Union. After many months of illness, Hon. John Forsyth has passed away, and the places that once knew him will know him no more. He was a noble example of Journalism, and deserved to rank among the ablest and brightest of the age. In early manhood he gave promise of that great ability which was fully realized in his long, able and fearless career as the editor of the Mobile *Advertiser*. All will concede that he was the most distinguished and the most widely known of Alabama editors, and as a token of respect for his memory, and as a mark of our appreciation of his great services to the State and country, I offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Association has honored with profound respect the memory of the Hon. John Forsyth, which event took place at his home, in this city, at 6 o'clock p.m. yesterday.

Resolved, That as Americans and as members of a profession which he so highly honored, we feel a just pride in his career as Journalist, diplomatist and statesman, and strive to emulate those qualities which made him so peculiar in every position he occupied.

Resolved, That for the many hard contests he waged for the Right, he deserved while living the gratitude of his fellow-citizens; and that as he has passed away from the midst of men, the tenderest recollections should ever linger around his great and historic name.

Resolved, That the members of the Press Association of Alabama extend to his family their sincere condolences and sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be read upon the floor of the Association, and a certified copy of the same be furnished to the family of the deceased.

Col. W. H. Chambers, in seconding the resolutions, made some very eloquent remarks.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously by a rising vote—some abstaining all—feeling the deepest sorrow in the loss of one so high in the esteem and confidence of his compeers, and who was an honor to the Association.

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Next came the annual address of Mr. Catherer, which was an able and exhaustive document, and which we regret, for want of space, we cannot give in full—he will appear in the proceedings of the Association.

Montgomery was selected as the place for the next annual meeting, the time to be announced hereafter, by the President.

The Association adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock this morning, when they will attend the funeral of the Hon. John Forsyth in his body, and at 12 o'clock they go on an excursion to Point Clear.

SECOND DAY.

The Convention assembled, according to adjournment, at 9 o'clock a. m. Friday.

The following were elected members of the Association: W. C. Garrett, Southern Watchman; J. R. Goode, Springfield Enterprise. The following members appeared and paid their annual dues: T. C. Bingham, State Journal; L. H. Grubbs, Decatur News; A. Snodgrass, Gadsden Herald; Benny Salinger, of the Philadelphia Democrat, and Major W. F. Walthall, of Mobile.

The Alabama Press Association met in Mobile yesterday. It was our desire to attend, but circumstances prevented the realization of our wish. We particularly desired to shake hands with Tadler Grant, and meet Bro. Catherer—the weather prophet who is not without honor in his own country.

The committee appointed to adopt

resolutions in respect to the memory of M. Cooke asked, and were granted leave to hand the resolutions to the Secretary for insertion in the minutes. M. C. Burke, of the Demopolis News-Journal, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association are due, and are hereby tendered the Mobile Board of Trade and to the Hook and Ladder Company, of Mobile, for their kindness and courtesy, in tendering the use of their halls for the meetings of the Association.

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Now all the furies broke loose. The maddened crowd pressed up the stairway over the dead and dying boy, and man to wreak vengeance upon Chisolm, and perhaps, others of his clique. With the despairing screams of wife and daughter, who clung to Chisolm, shrieks of the fusilade of pistol and shotgun, there was a pandemonium, and the actors in it themselves could scarce give an intelligible account of what occurred. It is said that the other two prisoners, Heppen and Rossbaum, had been shot in an iron-bound cell, and so probably dead. McClelland, a Scotchman, had stood close up to Chisolm and his clique, and who was there on guard in the building as his friend, to stand by to the death, and attempted to escape by flight, from the building, he was shot down dead after he had succeeded in clearing the father by the daughter, Dr. Ross, who was shot in the wrist—not dangerous, and his wife escaped unharmed, and it almost a miracle that they were not both killed. The first reports of the heroic defense of the father by the daughter, against Dr. Ross, came from the *Advertiser*, and he was shot in the neck, and received a bullet in the jaw. Several persons were just touched with the flying bullets, and made miraculous escapes.

Four persons were killed outright (two of them at the hands of Chisolm, it seems) and two others were severely wounded. Dr. G. L. Lovett, of the *Advertiser*, was shot in the head, and died on the 2d.

Resolved, That for the great pleasure given us, and the opportunity afforded us with Dyspepsia as Americans. Although years of experience in medicine had failed to accomplish a certain and safe remedy for this disease and its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Heart-burn, Water-crush, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Liver complaint, coming up of the foot, low spirits, general debility, etc., yet since the introduction of *Gasser's Acute Flows* we believe there is no cure of Dyspepsia that cannot be immediately relieved, 30,000 doses sold last year without one case of failure reported. Go to your Druggist, Dr. W. M. NISBET, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you. Regular size 15 cents.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A few years ago, "August Flower" was devised to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver complaint, a few thin dyspepsia made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of *Gasser's Acute Flows* became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without meaning it, its sale has become immense. Druggists are in ERYENTOWN in the United States are doing it. No person suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Liver complaint, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggist, Dr. W. M. NISBET, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.

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The Republican.

LOCAL MATTERS.

We noticed several wagons loaded with cotton in town this week.

Mayors' Court.—Frank Callahan and Margaret Frank, husband and wife, both colored, fought in the Streets last Monday. Margaret rocked back and actually kicked her spouse, who offered no resistance to her fierce attack. Frank was discharged while Margaret contributed three dollars towards paying the town debt.

Wm. LINDSEY, who was before his honor a short time since for assaulting a yellow girl to whom he was engaged to be married, and who was discharged with a reprimand from the mayor, was up again this week for being drunk and disorderly. William lightened taxation to the amount of eight dollars.

Major Stevenson gives elsewhere an important notice to tax-payers. Heretofore the taxes have been assessed and collected by the Marshal, but under a new regulation the Mayor now assesses and a special collector collects the taxes of the town. This arrangement is made in a spirit of economy, as by it the Council can afford to cut down the salary of the Marshal full one-half. The additional service of the Mayor is rendered greatly, for which he is entitled to the thanks of every tax-payer of the town.

Walter Hammond makes one of the most efficient Post office clerks we have ever had in Jacksonville. Always at his post, accomodating and correct, he is winning commendation and praise from all who are brought into contact with him in the discharge of his official duties. It affords us pleasure to pay a compliment where it is so richly due.

COUNTY INTELLIGENCE.

LADIGA.—Some showers of rain this week followed by cold nights.

Large crops of cotton planted here this year. It is coming up finely; Guano used in abundance.

Wheat has come out wonderfully.

No May parties here yet.

William West brought a cat fish to this place last Monday, weighing 40 lbs, caught with a small hook in Tenapin creek.

The property of the late D. B. Wilson was appraised Wednesday by Esquire Pendleton and others.

Mrs. Waddel has recovered from his illness and has taken his position on the farm.

G. W. W. * * *

The above loss came in so late that we were compelled to clip it.—E. B.

GUNNISONVILLE.—Farmers are getting on fine with their crops, every thing considered, rains, frosts, &c., good stands of corn. Prospects for a stand of cotton is not good. Oats are looking fine. Wheat looks well, but on examination we find the flies has done considerable damage. Gardens are not doing well—great complaint of the cut-worm. Peach crops will be good if no disaster. The Apple crop will not be good.

This season is flowing with milk and butter, a great substitute where bacon is not plentiful. The crop of hogs for next year is fine.

Health is good we have a good school under the supervision of Miss M. Turner.

Preaching first Sabbath by Thomas Wynn, second by William Griffin. Sabbath school every Sabbath.

Farmers have found out at last that it don't pay to have their corn crib and smoke house in the west any longer, it is so far off at this time till two-thirds of the farmers can't reach it—cotton and guano has brought the South to starvation. If we want to be a free and independent people we must raise our provisions at home and keep our money in our own country. We have the health, climate and soil, and if we don't prosper it is our own fault.

W. D.

RABBIT TOWN.—We think the wheat crop will be better than was expected, after a careful examination the damage done by the fly is slight. Oats are looking well, corn is very small and a general complaint of late stands. Cotton is up to about a stand. The young people had a glorious time at the Narrows Institute on Saturday the 5th of May. Some called it a Picnic, but we would call it an assembly of Candidates for matrimony, especially the girls.

A more beautiful assembly of young ladies have never assembled in our estimation. (Where the dinner is off, the good things that were spread would have indeed a King to partake.)

NIP AND TUCK.

WEAVEL'S STATION. Dr. Len. on Hon. Justice of the Peace, W. S. N. Smith, complains sometimes of having but little to do; but I think as we all want him for one of our Commissioners, and he has consented to have his name announced, we will elect him and re-elect him Justice of the Peace, which with other business will employ his time. He is a competent man and disabled soldier.

Farmers are hard at work—the time to strike is when the iron is red. What is sorry in this neighbourhood—does plowing corn—cotton is coming up. The majority of the people are going to plant part of their cotton fields in corn, which is very adviseable. We have quite an improvement to our community since Mr. Wm. Adams has started his excellent little Corn Mill. He with Dr. Smith to run the engine, cast Saturday morning about 40 bushels.

JONAH AYK.

LADIGA.—I would like to get 2 or 3 more copies of the Republican each week, notwithstanding the fact that I take several other good papers; but the Republican is the one sought for first. Sometimes we almost get up a little family fuss over it.

Now for the rat receipt that is said to be a sure remedy to get rid of them entirely. Catch the boss or leader and turn right good all over and turn him loose, and it is said every rat will leave the house almost immediately. So send on the paper.

The fly has seriously injured the wheat crop in this section. The fruit crop is large—health tolerably good. Our grange met last Saturday usual time.

COM. GROVER.—We had the pleasure of meeting with a host of clever candidates last Friday, it being tax assessing. The weather quite cool—nearly frost this morning. Cotton looking quite sick.

Married, in Cleburne co., by J. M. Henderson, Esq., May 30, 1877, Birch McElvany, and Miss Laura—also by the same, James Bowes and Miss Parker.

J. M.

MARTIN'S CROSS ROADS.—We are indeed grieved that the farmers of the South have been so absorbed in the political situation, as to ignore the magnitude of the great change that will certainly tell him by the great eastern war. They have not rightly considered the vexed problem, so as to be benefited by our foolish neighbors mistakes and misfortunes. The will will be—

Corn to buy and cotton will weep.

Wheat in this vicinity is beginning to head and will be very low, the fly having prevented many stalks from heading at all. Cotton is up, and looks like a short legged duck.

Oats look very well. Fruit in abundance. Let us have some brandy and drink, forget our misfortunes and be merry.

We have a very interesting Sabbath School at Marrieville M. E. Church—B. B. Nunnelley, Supt. C. Martin, Sect. We hope it will not freeze out so soon as usual.

Rev. Wm. Mynatt preaches on the 1st Sabbath in each month at Shady Glen Academy. He had a large assembly on last Sabbath.

When a man gets so fat that he can't scratch himself between the shoulder blade, he ought to be shot to prevent the spread of proflanity.

The cotton gin created a revolution in the cost and production of this important fleece. Recently another invention has been patent ed which may produce almost as marked an effect as the cotton gin. It is the picker. It is a wagon-like machine, which is driven through the ripened fields, and picks clean every scrap of cotton, nothing but cotton, and saves labor of one hundred hands. Where the price of the staple may go with this invention in general use is impossible to fathom. This machine is a North Carolina affair, and is said to do good work.

New Orleans Democrat.

The Unkindest Cut of All.

The Chicago Tribune, during the last political canvas, the most blarney and persistent of the bloody shirt shakers, has the following farewell to an extinct race of beings:

DIED.—The Carpet-Bagger. This amiable and truly useful man was born in the North. He moved South about 1865 and at once began to take an interest in politics. He had been more or less in the army, especially less, sometimes in the ranks, and picked up some military knowledge of practical statesmanship. He went South to aid the people of that country in returning to their allegiance. The task proving to be somewhat arduous, he called upon the negroes to back him up with their lives and votes, and upon the Government to furnish him with an adequate force of troops. In this way he hoped to plant the olive-tree and to make it flourish. That it might take deep root, he drilled it in with the bayonet, crucified it by the issue of bonds, State and Municipal. He employed the negroes to tend it with Spencer rifles, shotguns, and now and then a plough or a mule. He tried to win a friendly spirit among the white people of the South by keeping them free from the cares and occupations of office, and by a system of rigid legislation which would show them the energy and value of an efficient Government. He endeavored to inculcate them into the mysteries of political treachery by disfranchising his opponents and binding together his friends through the cords of public plunder. He was all the time obstructed by a spirit of Southern ostracism. The wives of Southern men would not call upon his wife, and that pained him much—after all he had done for the Southern people. It preyed upon his spirit, and he preyed upon them. The very Christian feeling elicited after years of self-denying effort was a general assent to the words "Let us pray."—The result was that there came to be little to pray for on, and as the substance of the land wasted, all parties became more clamorous for what was left. The carpet-bagger, wearied with his efforts to preserve the peace and to avert strife and bitterness gradually became cold at the exactions. He was kept up with stimulants for some years, until finally a new physician from Ohio diagnosed his case. He saw that it was hopeless, and Friday afternoon he ordered the servant discontinued, so that the poor carpet-bagger, cloaked and in his right mind, might prepare for his final exit. He sank rapidly, and to all intents and purposes he is now in *artibus mortis*. He has at last gone out of politics. It is a comfort to know that he left nothing in worldly goods for his sacrifices. It may be said of him, in his connection with the Southern people, "He was poor, yet for their sake he became rich." He was of no reputation at home in the cold North, yet for

their sakes he consented to fill all the high positions in the sunny South. He rests from his labors, and his works shall follow him; let us be thankful he died in the faith; the faith that the only way to protect anybody was to expend every force in protecting him, and that the true mode of bringing the South to a hearty allegiance to the Union was by sitting down on them forever and forever. He introduced this novel feature in our republican system of government, and no one can challenge claim to his due credit for the invention. If this system could only have been supplemented by connecting it with a perpetual motion, it would to doubt have succeeded. This failing, it has collapsed.

Decoration Day in Tuscaloosa. From the Times.

The immense assemblage soon gathered around the stand, inside the cemetery, and the ceremonies were opened by an appropriate and earnest prayer by Rev. Mr. Dixie, after which Prof. Lane announced that Col. J. J. Jolly of Birmingham, the orator selected, had been prevented by sickness in his family from being present, and that Mr. Wallace Woodward (although he had only been consulted after arriving upon the grounds, and had made no preparation,) had consented to deliver the address. Mr. Woodward then mounted the rostrum, and in the most eloquent and graceful manner delivered a most beautiful and suitable oration. He claimed the attention of the entire audience for a period of fifteen minutes, and closed with an earnest appeal to the young men present to build up the impoverished South, and regain for her former station and wealth.

From the Shelby Guide.

Col. J. J. Jolly of Birmingham, having been invited by the Memorial Association to deliver the address, did not make his appearance. Mr. W. W. Woodward, a promising law student of the University of Alabama, whose uncle and father and fine qualities are admired by all who know him, was then unanimously chosen by the members of the Memorial Association to fill the breach made by Col. J. J. Jolly's absence. The speaker acquitted himself with much honor, in perfectly sublimity of thought, pathetically describing our bleeding Southland, closing with an eloquent appeal to the young men who stood in throngs around the rostrum, that they have it in their power to bring about a glorious regeneration of her fallen brothers, and raise her drooping head from the ashes of defeat.

AT THE RED STORE you will always find Meat, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Flour, Corn, C. & C., Crockery & Glassware, Lamps, Lamp fixtures, Buggy & Wagon Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Trace chains, Buckboards, every thing in the grocery or harness line at rock bottom cash prices. Harness and Saddle repairing a specialty.

Maddox & Privett will give you groceries or anything they sell for your clean cotton rags.

Those PEAR GRITS & HOMINY at Maddox & Privett's 20 lbs. for one dollar are perfectly splendid with gravy.

Fall weight 1 lb. plug; TOBACCO at the Red Store for 15 cents each.

La Estrella Figa is the brand of the finest little cigar in town & for sale at the Red Store.

Fresh Tomatoes at the red Store 20cts per can, who are going to get the small lot of fresh tomatoes soldish at Maddox and Privett for 10cts per pound, call at once or order the bargain.

Harness and saddle making and repairing done extremely low during the dull season.

MADDIX & PRIVETT.

THE THOROUGHRED JACK

JOHN

will stand at home for \$8 insurance.

L. G. O'BRIANT,

La. Lig., Ala.

Blank Land Deeds

AND

Deeds of Trust.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Wm. W. MADDIX,

Wm. W. MADDIX,</

Jacksonville

Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XL.

THE REPUBLICAN.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

MORNING BY

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

Terms of Subscription:

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If not paid in advance..... \$3.00

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For County Offices..... \$1.50

For State Offices..... \$10.00

Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Rates of Advertising:

One square of 10 lines, three months..... \$5.00

One square six months..... \$10.00

One square twelve months..... \$15.00

One-fourth column six months..... \$20.00

One-fourth column twelve months..... \$30.00

One-half column three months..... \$35.00

One-half column twelve months..... \$50.00

One column three months..... \$45.00

One column six months..... \$60.00

One column twelve months..... \$100.00

HELIOTROPE.

EDGAR FAWCETT.

While summer lives you lightly raise
From rough dull leaves your oval spray,
Where shades of lovely color sleep
Dim tender blues and purples deep.

Your lissome blooms, though frail of form,
Hide fervor tropically warm,
But well you keep in calm control
The fragrant secrets of your soul!

When wood by sunny winds and skies
You deign for these soft replies;
Yet rapture stirs your life when woo
The spells of darkness and of dew!

And all your fears take noiseless flight
Before the dusky kiss of night;
And all your love in deep content,
Is given with sweet abandonment!

And then down shadowed garden ways
You keen voluptuous perfume stray,
As though a groud should claim unseen,
That once was some luxuriant queen;

She that lit Egypt with her smile,
The tawny lily of the Nile;

Or she that built, in vanished hours,
The wail Babylonian towers!

The Settler's Escape.

There are many incidents connected with the early settlement of Kentucky, that have not as yet been touched upon by the sketch-writer or the novelist, such as has been written of those days; and the following adventure, which we now give to the reader, is one of those that have for so long a time lain buried, and are now for the first time brought before the gaze of the great public.

Among those that regarded themselves as living within the confines of Boonesboro, though so far from the station that bore the name of its founder as to be almost entirely unprotected by it, was a settler known by the name of Dick Turner. He had built his cabin on the very outskirts of the settlements, and with his wife and three children, had for two years lived in peace and quietness, unmolested by the savages that were at all times in greater or less numbers abroad on the frontier.

He trusts his long experience and extensive knowledge to be useful to those who may be enabled to be useful to those who want legal advice, without further employment, can consult him at any time for a small fee.

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The Republican

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1877.

The Department of Agriculture will not issue its monthly official cotton report, Congress having failed to make an appropriation for that purpose.

The above we glean from the Associated Press dispatches. We are very glad that the Commissioner spares us his vindications. We have watched his reports very narrowly, and found them to consist of reports of *few* crops everywhere, based on a few reports from the fertile bottoms of the Brazos and Red, the Boeuf and Mississippi rivers, when not overflowed. Our section, which is never-failing, is rarely taken into account. Altogether, we think the Agricultural Department of the Government is a hindrance.

The only apology we make for publishing the following extract is the simple confession, that we are not indifferent to the good opinion of others, especially when that opinion is expressed by one having the reputation for truthfulness and sincerity possessed by our brother editor of the *Democrat News*:

"The Press Association of Alabama has ceased to be a thing of trial and experiment, and has assumed the character of fixed and permanent organization, which we have good reason to believe will remain *ad infinitum*. Notwithstanding only a few years have passed since it was projected, it has increased in number and interest, and is exercising a salutary and potent influence beyond the expectation of those who originated it; and, now, the annual review of editors and publishers is looked forward to, not only as a necessity to promote the interest of the brotherhood, but also as a time of friendly greeting and interchange of social ideas, a perfect immunity from all perplexing care incident to newspaper work, a pure enjoyment of untroubled and uninterrupted pleasure. Such was our last meeting in the City of Mobile, beginning on the 3d inst."

"On Thursday morning the Association met in the rooms of the Board of Trade, and was called to order by the President, Hon. J. F. GRANT, of the JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN. Our readers must not infer from the name of Mr. Grant's paper that he belongs to the latter day saints (?) party, whose every principle and act for several years past have been in antagonism to the idea of Republicanism; for long before the dominant party assumed the name, he, too, had taken it, and was going out weekly, girded with the current news of the day, and advocating the principles upon which all good government is based."

Father GRANT is a true follower and a zealous advocate of the Jeffersonian Democracy, and for more than a half century has wielded his pole in defense of the principles taught by the peerless Sage of Monticello. He is now approaching the end of a long life, the most of which has been passed in connection with journalism in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama. He enjoys the proud satisfaction of having made a good record, and will bequeath to posterity the inheritance of a character as pure and spotless as fallen man ever possessed; and when silently he sleeps beneath the sod, this inscription may fitly be written upon the slab that marks his resting place: "None knew him but to love him; none named him but to praise."

NEW YORK, May 12.—A fire which lasted all-day and destroyed four million dollars' worth of property, broke out this morning at 10 o'clock in Brooklyn in Campbell & Thayer's Oil Works, situated on Water street, between Washington and Main. The building is six stories high, occupying half the block. The flames spread rapidly. The block east of the tall Mall Gazette, at Constantine, under date of May 4th, writes as follows: "The discount on Turkish paper money continues to advance, and with it the prices of provisions. This is engendering a more pronounced feeling of discontent than has heretofore prevailed. If any great military disaster should occur, I should be apprehensive of bread riots, as they would be of a serious character."

LONDON, May 14.—The Bucharest Journal states that the Turks have crossed the Danube at Ciochanești, stole 1200 sheep, and killed a shepherd and some cattle.

The Daily Telegraph's special from Bucharest Friday at midnight, says about 5 o'clock this morning, the Russian forces which had been largely engaged for the night, advanced with batteries on the long side, which were occupied by Bashkirovs. The Turks, under the command of a general, who had been sent to the front, had advanced upon the slopes and bases of the hills, and under the advance of the enemy, they opened fire from their columns a terrible and well sustained fire of cannon and musketry, which literally mowed the Russians down in swathes. They fell by scores and hundreds on the plain below the Turkish positions. During their attempts to make a way against the fire, a body of Turkish horse and foot taking advantage of a thick forest, broke forth upon the flank of the Russian column and effected great slaughter. The Muscovites being upon ground perfectly open and having no choice but to fight off. In a short time the spot which was the scene of the fierce movement, became covered with dead and dying Russians. But the Turks, who had been sent to the front, reinforced, and the battle was renewed with much determination for many hours. The efforts of the assailants were desperately maintained, but towards midday their ardor gradually slackened, and they at length withdrew.

TEN RULES FOR FARMERS.—1. Take good papers and read them.

2. Keep the accounts of farm operations.

3. Do not leave implements scattered over the farm exposed to snow, rain and heat.

4. Repair tools and buildings at proper time, and do not suffer sub-quantity three-fold expenditure of time and money.

5. Use money judiciously, and do not attend auction sales; to purchase all kinds of trumpery because it is cheap.

6. See that fences are well repaired, and cattle not grazing in the meadows, grain fields or orchard.

7. Do not refuse correct experiments, in a small way, of many new things.

8. Plant fruit trees well, care for them, and get good crops.

9. Practice economy by giving stock shelter during winter, also good food, taking out all that is tattered, half rotten or mouldy.

10. Do not keep tribes of dogs around the premises, who eat more in a month than they are worth in all their life time.

A lightning rod man fell from the top of a three-story building to the ground, in Waco, the other day. Strange to say, he was not injured, having struck on his check.

WAR NEWS!

A REAL ARTILLERY DUEL.

A TURKISH MONITOR WITH THREE HUNDRED MEN SUNK IN THE DANUBE, BUT ONE SURVIVED.

LONDON, May 12.—The Standard has the following special dispatches from Rustchuk, dated yesterday: "A Russian battery, hitherto masked by a vineyard, opened fire to-day on the Turkish monitors near Trebil. An hour after the commencement of the action, which had struck a large three-masted iron-clad and her, with a crew of 300 and Hassan Bey, Major of irregulars.

LONDON, May 12.—A Paris dispatch says M. Lesepe had a long interview with Dr. De Cesas relative to the measures to be taken to secure the neutralization of the Suez Canal during the present war. French shareholders of the canal seem to suspect the intentions of the British fleet.

The Standard's Rome special telegraphs: hear that naval officers on leave have been recalled. All army officers have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to join their commands.

Daily Telegraph, dated yesterday at Matchin, says: "The Russians are apparently making an attempt to cross the Danube. Heavy artillery firing has been going on. Up to the moment of this disengagement the Turks have been successful in repelling the attack. The Russians are believed to be in great force."

The Telegraph's Bucharest dispatch confirms the capture of the Turkish gunboat which tried to pass Kalsat. The correspondent says he has ascertained beyond doubt that Serbian authorities have accumulated large stores of forage and provisions at Gladova. The Turkish gunboat was forced to surrender near Kalsat because of heavy fire from the battery.

The Daily News special from Galatz says yesterday a steamer tug from Trebil took some fighters and two hundred laborers and removed several hundred tons of coal unopposed, which the Turks had accumulated at Trebil for the use of the fleet. The Russian fleet, consisting of 6000 men, are now in the Danube. Inflamed now decreased in Birka. Six hundred troops are marching down. The Daily News Vienna correspondent says the Russian army for actual operations now number nine corps. Only two are destined for Dabrudzha. The main body according to military calculation will cross near Giurgevo and move southeast toward Varna.

A Times special from Pera, May 12th, says there were rumors in Zulchka that in the event of that place having to be abandoned, orders had been given that it should be destroyed by the retreating garrison, the consuls of Austria, Greece and other States applied to the Governor, who acknowledged that such were his orders, but that before things come to such extremities he would give the consuls and all aliens time warning so as to provide for the safety of their persons and their property so they could return to their homes. Consuls of Austria, Greece and other States, however, had long since buried their children alive, that they might not witness their agonies. The people have devoured the graves and the bones of the trees, and the efforts of the government and the priests have been insufficient to meet the needs of the famishing multitudes. China is so densely populated, and the facilities for internal traffic so inadequate, that a failure of crops in any large section of the empire is sure to cause awful distress.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Memorials are known here as to the destination of the Russian fleet, now preparing to sail from New York harbor, though still held to the opinion that these vessels are to go for the purpose of intercepting vessels suspected of having arms on board for Turkey, which have been furnished by the manufacturers in this country in pursuance of contracts with the Turkish government. Others claim that any attempt of the Russian fleet to search upon the high seas, vessel bearing the American flag, would be an unfriendly act toward the United States. Under existing circumstances, however, it is destined to be carried through a blockade it can be captured at any stage of the voyage. A neutral government is not obliged to prevent its citizens from conveying contraband of war, but cannot intercept them if caught in the act. The Russian vessels, therefore, are not prevented by international law from bearing any vessel at sea suspected of bearing arms on board for Turkey, but any vessel captured by them must be taken into a Russian port for adjudication by a court of admiralty.

"Col. Harry White Come For'."

From Judge Cudl's article in Phila. Times: "There was one incident in the course of deliveries which was quite dramatic to one of the parties, a Pennsylvania man. In the beginning of the war Surgeons were regarded as non combatants, and not subject to detention on either side. A difference, however, arose between the two countries about one Dr. Rucker, who was held to be a mercenary on the charge of murder and other high crimes. The United States demanded his release, and failing to secure another hotel, having been injured by railroad accident. The government gave reassuring answers to the safety of the foreign subjects, but can find some disposition to persevere in its destructive system of defensive warfare."

NEW YORK, May 15.—Nothing is known here as to the destination of the Russian fleet, now preparing to sail from New York harbor, though still held to the opinion that these vessels are to go for the purpose of intercepting vessels suspected of having arms on board for Turkey, which have been furnished by the manufacturers in this country in pursuance of contracts with the Turkish government. Others claim that any attempt of the Russian fleet to search upon the high seas, vessel bearing the American flag, would be an unfriendly act toward the United States. Under existing circumstances, however, it is destined to be carried through a blockade it can be captured at any stage of the voyage. A neutral government is not obliged to prevent its citizens from conveying contraband of war, but cannot intercept them if caught in the act. The Russian vessels, therefore, are not prevented by international law from bearing any vessel at sea suspected of bearing arms on board for Turkey, but any vessel captured by them must be taken into a Russian port for adjudication by a court of admiralty."

LONDON, May 13.—A detachment of Cossacks advanced to Baskey, but were compelled to fall back to Kjessyman. The Russians sent forward reconnoitering parties in two directions from Sabachei, probably with the object of making a final attack upon the Turkish camp at Bardej, but owing to the depth of the snow (?) they were unable to proceed. The Turks, however, were not idle, and were arriving on a large scale. They are a severe set of provisions at Alexandria and Erman. Telegraphic communication with Kars continues. The Russians endeavored to obtain information by tapping the wires—but they were immediately discovered by their inquiries. The inhabitants of Erzurum are contributing largely to money and provisions for the defense of Kars.

LONDON, May 13.—The following is known here as to the destination of the Russian fleet, now preparing to sail from New York harbor, though still held to the opinion that these vessels are to go for the purpose of intercepting vessels suspected of having arms on board for Turkey, which have been furnished by the manufacturers in this country in pursuance of contracts with the Turkish government. Others claim that any attempt of the Russian fleet to search upon the high seas, vessel bearing the American flag, would be an unfriendly act toward the United States. Under existing circumstances, however, it is destined to be carried through a blockade it can be captured at any stage of the voyage. A neutral government is not obliged to prevent its citizens from conveying contraband of war, but cannot intercept them if caught in the act. The Russian vessels, therefore, are not prevented by international law from bearing any vessel at sea suspected of bearing arms on board for Turkey, but any vessel captured by them must be taken into a Russian port for adjudication by a court of admiralty.

"A SPLENDID TWO-HORSE WAGON for sale.—Terms easy.—Price low.—Apply to JOHN M. CALDWELL, May 19—3t.

TO TRAVELLERS.

IF YOU WISH TO STOP AT A HOTEL, where you will be put to sleep in the softest, cleanest bed, and partake of the best meal in the State of Georgia, try in DUFF GREEN HOUSE, AT DALTON.

The conventions of the Methodist and of the Methodist Protestant churches to consider a basis of reunion met in Baltimore on the 11th inst.

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The house has been thoroughly cleaned from roof to floor, and is in excellent condition. Our patrons will be fed better than any other hotel in the State, and one meal with us will prove that it is so. Try us one time. Meals ready on arrival of trains.

MRS. J. C. ACKERMAN, W. A. MARSHALL, Proprietors, Superintendent.

The Ladies' last friend is found in this wonderful invention, patented January 22d, 1877. The greatest labor saving machine ever introduced into the family circle! No family can afford to be without one after they have seen it.

It is run by a spring, like an ordinary house clock, and gives the dasher an up and down stroke, which all will admit makes the best and most butter. It will bring the butter in from ten to fifteen minutes, and is provided with a fan which brushes away all flies or moths from the churn. While the application is new, the principle is old, and its durability well known to us all. Any child ten years old can wind it up, and it needs no further attention until the work is all done.

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LOCAL MATTERS.

Both editors attend the District meeting at Cross Plains this week and part of next.

An abundant peach crop. Very few Apples.

COUNTY INTELLIGENCE.

CORN GROVE.—We are needing rain very much at present. Wheat has improved lately. Oats are suffering for a general shower. Good stands of cotton and corn generally.

An abundant peach crop. Very few Apples.

Health of the country good. ***

RABBIT TOWN.—Our farmers are well up with their work at present—thanks to the favorable weather and their industry.

The prospect for a fruit crop here is very promising, especially peaches.

McRoberts' saw and grist mills, including about 2000 feet of lumber, was entirely consumed by fire on the night of the 10th; the work of an incendiary.

Regular monthly services, including communion, was held at the Rabbit Town church on the 12th and 13th. Interesting discourse each day by Rev. W. E. Mountain, pastor.

Whit Whiteside's stock of bees have increased to the tune of sixteen swarms this season. He is the most successful bee keeper in our community.

BELTON DEFRIES.

MARSHALL.—The weather is warm and dry.

Mr. J. M. Carroll has returned from Tennessee.

Mr. J. F. Walker had thirty acres of cotton hoed by the 12th inst.

Those using the Carroll Cotton Planter secured a better and earlier stand than any other planters used in the same fields. It is simple, cheap and efficient in work.

Rev. Mr. Guinn, of Oxford, delivered an excellent discourse on the Power and Demonstration of the Spirit, at Post Oak Church on Sunday, 13th inst.

A Union Study School, with Rev. Wm. Cobb as Superintendent, has been organized in Union Church.

CANE CREEK.—The crops in this section are generally in good condition.

Corn is generally small, but looks green and thrifty. Cotton has been looking very sick for several days, but we attribute that to the universal condemnation made on farmers for planting it, or something else. It is thought the wheat crop will be very short. Spring oats are looking very fine. The eat crop will be very much needed in this section.

The gardens are generally very promising. The general health on the creek is very good. A goodly number of us had the pleasure of attending the Grange Concert at Alexandria last Friday night.

The supper which we were made the happy recipients of, we deemed inexpressible. The play was very entertaining. The efficient manner in which Miss Nannie, Alice and Lizzie performed their parts added for them the elation and compliments of the entire audience.

The actors all acquitted themselves with great credit; and, in short, all we have to say—Grangers, give us a chance at another one.

CANEE.

GADSDEN, May 9, 1877.—
Editors *Jacksonville Republican*.—In traveling over the State, and especially the northern part, I find a great many people very badly dissatisfied in regard to the medical work entitled the Family Physician. I send you a few lines to publish for their benefit, if it seems good in your eyes:

FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

The agents for this weighty book, Our thresholds would not pass; But with a gruff and serious look, Would fill our minds with gas.

They told, and told, and told, What great things were in it; And showed how many they had sold, If you'd but wait a minute.

The money, it would save so much, And time for going to town; For no where on this earth had such A book been found.

Yourself, your children, and your wife, Horses, horses, and your cattle—Would cure you all—insure your life— How their tongues did rattle.

The Doctor, you would never need To ask him for a thought.

If you could only take good heed To what the great book taught.

All manner of disease it cures, And costs you but the physic; The measles and the hooping cough, Rheumatism and phthisis.

The people anxious much to save The income of their toil, And to avoid an early grave, The agents got the spoil.

The people got the fatuous book, The agents got the ploy; They turned its leaves about, to look For that much better way.

The Bible for a while lay still, The law against all munition; The new book now their minds, doth fill To overflow with gaiety.

For while it doth propose to give Disease one general smash, By scratching well among its leaves We find much balderdash.

But while it cures you of Disease, From chickenpox to measles, It kills your rats too, if you like, By saving of your measles.

The honest folks who bought the book, Not bothered much with mice, Would think themselves in big old luck, To sell for half the price.

For when they have a pain or ache, The book—they think they'll mind it, Which says go to the woods for herb, But there they cannot find it.

To such for time to come we'd say, When agents come to see you; Just let them bark and bark away, But never let them tree you.

They come with mouths as soft as wool, With tongue both slick and funny; And when they get you crammed with fat, They will crowd out your money.

D. A. W.

A SONNET.

TO THE NIGHTINGALE.

O, warble of that solemn bird of night, Thy notes doth reuse the true Promethean fire.

Which is but string to Orpheus' lyre That fills the soul, with rapie and delight.

What pleases more, or sweeter thoughts, 'e'en might.

My soul desire than these thy notes, insinu-

ing?

What more than sadness can my heart desire.

When melancholy fancy's flwers ignite? Along the deep and dark-h'd ocean shore.

In mid-night's shades and dreary hours, I hear

These mingle well thy notes with ocean's roar.

Which chills the soul and makes the world seem drear;

Yet, this world I love not less, but hatre

more;

And long for melancholy thoughts singeing.

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AGRICULTURAL

DOMESTIC

HUMOROUS

COMMON SENSE IN TREE PRUNING.—There appears to be here and there, a return to common-sense ideas about pruning fruit trees. We have had all sorts of theories, and much time has been spent in arguing the question of summer, or spring, or winter pruning. Now, broadly speaking, a tree should not be pruned at all. That is to say, it should be allowed to grow naturally. The careful pomologist, however, sees that a tree is sending out young branches which, in proportion of time, are likely to interfere with each other; these are to be taken out so early that the tree pruning, in its ordinary sense, does not apply to the operation. Some folks tear out the middle limbs to let the sun in, some cut the roots to promote bearing, and the early ripening of the fruit. Nor is it to be denied that there is not gained in both cases. But that is not the question. The purpose is, or ought to be, to grow a tree in its greatest perfection, and to last for its natural life. Of course there is such a thing as horticulture or medicine; but giving good conditions does not by any means imply amputation either for tree or man. It will probably be found that the longer the tree exists, the less pruning and cutting are all the objectionable. Had we time and taste, the rubbing off of the bud of the likely to be uncoated limb would suffice for all trimming. Old trees, like old folks, do not readily form new graces, and are sure to be hurt, when even bad but accustomed habits are rudely given away.

HAY FOR FUEL.—The people of the wide prairies of Minnesota seem to have solved the fuel question in a somewhat novel manner. It hay answers a good purpose for fuel in the intensely cold climate of that State, it certainly could successfully be used here. We clip the following extract from the Chicago Tribune, from a correspondent writing from Mankato:

At Worthington, the seat of this colony, is a steam mill that sends off by rail a hundred barrels of the best flour manufactured in this State, daily. This mill is operated by steam, and the steam is generated by burning hay. To see the monster fly-wheel revolving at a speed of fifty revolutions a minute is to see about a barrier to the settlement of our Western prairies. The universal answer of these settlers when asked, how they get along without wood or coal, is: "Oh, that is the least of the troubles. We find hay to be much cheaper than wood, even if we owned wood lots within a day's drive. The hay can be put up at the cost of a man's day, at a cost of less than two dollars a ton, and ten tons will furnish fuel for one stove through the winter. And this hay the settlers put up while they have no other work to do and would otherwise be idle. Ingenious individuals among these settlers have patented hay burning stoves, and machines for twisting the hay into the knots of sticks, and so tuck in the ends that they remain firm, though handled many times over."

AGRICULTURAL HUMBUGS.—If the money which is annually lost by farmers upon various kinds of humbugs which come in their way could all be exhibited in one gross sum, its total would no doubt surprise us all. A party of women, who were white, were recently paid one hundred and twenty-four bushels of shelled corn per acre. Plenty of buyers are found at an exorbitant price, who fail to think that this yield, if produced at all, was only obtained from very rich land, the expense of manure and labor, often supplemented by sharp arithmetical measurement, and that this seed is no more likely to yield a larger quantity than to produce a large crop than others in the neighborhood. Wheat, from the crop of an Oregon wild goose, which will certainly yield fifty bushels per acre, finds buyers (or at least we may judge so by its being extensively advertised) at fabulous prices. Oregon wheat land is noted for its immense crops, but seed from these fifty bushel crops will not produce more than a acre here as our own common seed. The public opinion will set this matter right, but meanwhile much hard-earned money will be lost by men who ought to know better. A good standing rule to observe in all such cases is to let them alone. An old farmer once advised his son to beware of "all new things, for there can be nothing new and good at the same time."

MANTLING GRASS LANDS.—The spring of the year seems to be the best time to manure grass land. At this season rains are frequent, and the grass grows rapidly, and soon shades it, which saves its ammonia, to a great degree, from passing off into the atmosphere. Some farmers apply manure soon after sowing, but if a drought occur at the time, three-fourths of the value of it is lost in evaporation. It is somewhat less risky to apply manure to the land in the fall; but it is not reasonable, and plainly evident that the spring is a much better time. So think the best farmers of the United States. Manure for grass lands should be fine, and well rotted. If composted a season with an equal quantity of muck, or of any good manure, and shovelled over once or twice during the summer, it would be in the best possible condition to be spread evenly over the roots of the grass; and a few good rains would dissolve it, and carry its virtues where they are needed.

MOTHERLESS YOUNG ANIMALS.—How to mother these young, helpless, foolish, calm or lame? Rub the pain of the hand full of gin on the nose and mouth of the dam; rub a little of the same bottle along the back of the young animal to be adopted, place them together, and the relationship is complete. The advantage of this simple process will be complete to those who have to do with long-wool sheep, where as he frequently has a ewe lamb, leaves a pair of fine hands, while another ewe loses her lamb, when each change of maternal affection is instantly brought about by the gin, to the saving and successful raising of what otherwise would be two troublesome pets at best. When a ewe has three lambs, and another ewe one, the disparity can be effectively remedied in the same manner.

GERMINATION OF SEEDS.—The condition of the soil in regard to moisture has an important bearing upon the germination of seeds. Early in the season, the soil, especially if clayey and retentive, is often too wet, and the seeds before germination has taken place. Later and in sight, when the soil is dry, the seeds are destroyed by the heat of the sun. In winter and the beginning of spring, therefore, avoid sowing when the ground is very wet or very cold. When the weather is hot and dry, let the ground always be freshly stirred, and, if necessary, water the seeds in the drifts, before covering; also, cover more deeply in hot, dry weather, than when the ground is wet and cold.

COFFEE CAKE.—One and a half cups of sugar, one cup of molasses, one cup of butter, one cup of strong coffee, three eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, two and a half cups of flour, raisins, cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg. The raisins to be stoned and rubbed in a little of the flour before being added to the mixture.

TO PREVENT MOULD IN PICKLES.—Horseradish grated and mixed with pickle will prevent mold from forming on the top of the jars. Leaves of horseradish laid over the top will answer the same purpose.

APPLE DUMPLINGS.—First procure good juicy apples, pare and core, leaving them in halves. Get all your ingredients ready before beginning to mix your dough; sugar, soda, sour milk, lard, salt, flour and apples. Now make a dough, as for soda biscuits, only adding a little more lard to make it strong in the room, and declared that she always was just so strong in regard to the use of fuel. She then suggested the use of a paraffin for economy, in the direction referred to, but at the same time she asserted that she was the subject of a great improvement in the special point then under discussion. For proof on her part, she went on to state that when her first husband was very sick (he did not recover), she really felt some reluctance to having a fire sufficient to cook a meal. "I told him, 'I have a second fire,' said she, "then my second meal departed was in his last sickness, I had such a fire as no reasonable man could find fault with. And," she continued, "when your time comes to lie in that bed, with no hope of ever rising from it, I shall have a first-rate fire, as hot as—why, so hot that you will hardly know the difference when you're dead."

CORPORAL OR BASS.—Nicely clean a hat about three pounds weight, cut it right through the body into slices half an inch thick, remove skin, and lay the slices in a deep dish, with a gill of oil, the juice of one lemon, little chopped parsley, white pepper, and salt. When about to cook remove, and well saturate as many pieces of paper as there are pieces of fish; then wrap the fish in the paper and boil over a clear fire five minutes. Dishes them up in folded napkins and serve with aspic separately in a dish. Potato Croquettes.

—Peel, boil, and mash two pounds of potatoes, with two ounces of butter, the yolks of two eggs, cayenne white pepper and salt. When about to cook remove, and well saturate as many pieces of paper as there are pieces of fish; then wrap the fish in the paper and boil over a clear fire five minutes. Dishes them up in folded napkins and serve with aspic separately in a dish. Potato Croquettes.

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LOCAL MATTERS.

An amateur theatrical troupe is on the spis.

The name of Mark Driskell is added to the list of candidates for Commissioner this week.

Now that the great European war is likely to create a demand, at fair prices, for all kinds of produce and subsistence, it is the part of wisdom to prepare beforehand to make the best of our opportunities.

For years we have been importing English rams, and now it seems that England is adopting ours, the difference in the two being that the former are bred only farmers and boys, while the latter are expected to operate against big ships.

From all that we can learn from inquiries of persons from various parts of the country, the wheat crop is very good. The corn is late, but looking well and in good condition. Cotton is very late and poor stands. It is at least a month behind time.

Our correspondent from Bolivar county, Mississippi, indulges in some pretty hasty statements, but we are bound to accept the truth of them until the contrary is established. Do wish though he had made it less than twelve hundred bushels to the acre.

Attention is specially invited to the advertisement of Mr. W. W. Nesbit, who is prepared to furnish molasses manufacturers with everything needed. He is too well known to need commendation from us. He does his work well and faithfully, and makes no false representations.

Mr. Willie W. Stevenson, living about two miles south of this place, informs us that he has twenty acres of cotton which he has already chopped out. Most of this cotton will average three-four leaves to the stalk, and a great deal of it has as many as six. It is the best cotton we have heard of in this section. Who can beat it. His wheat looks fine, and corn is splendid. It is now being plowed a second time.

We learn that our fellow townsmen, Col. James Crook, has been selected by the faculty of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Auburn, Alia, to deliver the annual agricultural address at commencement. The selection is a good one, and if he accepts the invitation we can assure those who are so fortunate as to be present on the occasion of its delivery, that they will enjoy a rare intellectual treat.

To Subscribers.—We wish our subscribers to understand that we disclaim all connection with advertisers offering bargains as special premiums to subscribers of this paper, unless the same is signed by our firm name. There may be bargains offered in these advertisements or not—do not know as to that; but we are not offering any special premiums now. When we conclude to do so the names of J. F. & L. W. Grant will be signed to the advertisement.

After the District meeting at Cross Plains was over the junior editor remained with friends near Bethel church to enjoy two or three days fishing in Terrapin Creek; and he can truly say that he never spent a more agreeable time in his life. Not many fish were taken it is true, but the fishing formed one of the last of the pleasures of the visit. For convenience, old-fashioned hospitality, with all its attendant graces, the people of that section of our county cannot be surpassed by the people of any other spot in the world; and the writer shall ever remember the time thus spent in freedom from the monotonous duties of office work with feelings of the liveliest pleasure.

Mayor's Court.—George Hoke, Nol Walker, Jerry Abernathy, Walt Abernathy and Step Clark, young bloods of the colored ton, went to a ball last week; and raised a row, blew out the lights, secured the colored damsels, and broke up the party. George Hoke attempted to keep the peace by striking Nol Walker, who in return knocked him in the head with a brick. Step Clark and Jerry Abernathy figured conspicuously with an old pistol. Walt Abernathy only looked on and waited. The Mayor acquitted Walt, Nol, Jerry and Step contributed \$10 each, and George \$2, towards paying the Intendant's salary.

The attention of our grocery and provision dealers is invited to the advertisement of Messrs. Yates & Hood of Mobile. Mr. Yates is well known to a number of our citizens, having lived in this place several years before he went into the grocery business. He has had a number of years experience in the extensive, well known and popular grocery house of L. Brewer & Co.

Mobile, all things considered, is the best, cheapest, and most convenient grocery market for our section; and we venture to assert, that for promptitude, fair dealing and liberality, the firm of Yates & Hood cannot be excelled in any Southern city.

We thankfully acknowledge the receipt from the young ladies of our Female Academy, (now under the superintendence of those competent and accomplished ladies, Miss Fullenwider and Mrs. Bellamy,) of a basket of strawberries and beautiful flowers, raised on the Academy lot. The lot is one of the most beautiful in our town, and we are gratified at the spirit of ornamentation and improvement recently manifested. We hope that all our citizens may take pride and interest in it, until the shrubbery, fruits and flowers, shall vie in beauty with the lovely and beautiful human flowers who are there being educated and qualified for the duties and responsibilities of life.

District Conference.

The Talladega Conference was held at Cross Plains, in this County, commencing on Thursday 17th inst, and continuing until Saturday evening. Bishop McTiernan presided, fully sustaining his high reputation for executive ability, and Rev. Messrs. Boland and Kerr, acted as Secretaries.

The business of the Conference was transacted with harmony and to full perfection. All the delegates, about fifty in number were in attendance with the exception of one or two, said to be the fullest attendance ever convened in the District since the institution of District Conferences by the Church. The numbers of visitors was also very large; yet notwithstanding the unusually large attendance, they were entertained with princely hospitality by the generous and liberal citizens of Cross Plains and vicinity.

Bishop McTiernan preached on Saturday and Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M. On both occasions the church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and also crowded at the doors and windows outside, notwithstanding there was preaching to large congregations at the same hours at the Academy near by, and at Ladiga and Bethel, two or three miles distant: During the Conference there was preaching at various hours by Revs. Boland, Stevens, Brindley, Molton, Brown, Taylor, Roberts and others.

At the close, resolutions of thanks were unanimously passed, to the officers of the Conference, to the citizens of Cross Plains and vicinity for their generous hospitality, and to the officers of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, for their liberality in passing Delegates at half fare.

A Chicago girl is so modest that she refuses to let the clothes remain on the line during the day time. In our neighborhood the tramps refuse to let the clothes remain on the line during the night.

COUNTY INTELLIGENCE.

NANCES CREEK.—Our farmers have been making good use of the time during the much favorable weather.

It is thought now that the wheat crop will be very good, notwithstanding so much complaint awhile back about the fly.

Stands of cotton only tolerably good. Some have plowed up part of their cotton and planted it in corn. Some have checked from ten to twenty feet and planted corn. The plan to check cotton every twenty feet for corn will prove profitable, especially if prices should rule as at present. Suppose I take a square of ten acres, I will put my cotton rows 33 inches apart, and I obtain 240 which are 600 feet in length, one stalk of cotton to every foot of drill, 5 bolls to every stalk, and 100 bolls per pound gives me 7200 pounds seed cotton. Now to cross this every 20 feet for corn I obtain 7200 corn hills, equal to about 80 bushels corn. There are twenty-four as many.

Old corn is very scarce, and a great many wanting to buy; and there is little or no old wheat in the country. The present crop is suffering from rust on blade and stalk, and from fly.

We would reply to — X Roads but from his productions in last weeks REPUBLICAN, although

"Money" thinks himself equal to "Bentley" "P. T." hardly thinks he is *longer* *alive*.

As to giving *young* news, if we were to give any the editor would not publish it, unless it was to have something to suit the mental and moral calibre of "Mooney's", as well as his more intelligent readers.

"Vale Mooney," bedad and we will close for this time.

PAT McCARTY.

WADIGA.—Weather very dry.

Farmers are chopping cotton rapidly this week. Wheat is very good in this valley.

One man in Beat 7 has been troubled with candidates so much that he has fenced up all the roads leading to all his planted in corn, and better corn because it will receive more workings.

Some of our young men will attend the Sunday School celebration at Weaver's.

A Paper Read by Miss Fannie Williams before White Plains Good Templars Lodge.

THE RESULT OF MODERATE DRAM DRINKING.

Would first ask who is the most drunkard? The majority of mankind. They are scattered all over our land, in Church and State. There are moderate drunkards here in our own community, who are daily exerting their influence over their wife and their children. They contend there is no harm in a *moderate* dram. A boy is easily led to believe what father says is all right—I will try one and see how it tastes. That dram is taken, another and another; and it ends in making him a drunkard. There are many evils and disasters which result from drink-drinking. Our daily lives point them out. We see the wife as her husband comes home reeling under the influence of strong drink. She grieves to think of her husband being a drunkard. She thinks probably of their children that may follow his footsteps. We see the wretched mother as she pleads with her dear son, to leave off drink-drinking. He would readily obey if he was not for his companion. Young men beware of such companions; they will think now of which, perhaps, at the time you are unaware. You say: "I don't intend to make a drunkard." You may not; but if you take a dram to day, you will be led to believe that you can not do without it, and it will be your eternal ruin. There is something in the vice of intemperance which is exceptionally mean. Not only like all other vices, it is debasing and evil in itself, but having the property of flourishing along with all other vices, it becomes one of them down to a still lower level of shame and degradation. There is no other vice which so effectively extinguishes the ordinary moral virtues. A man may be courageous, cleanly, humane, capable of faithful friendship and ardent affection, and too honest to be a proud to steal, but a drunkard can do neither of these. His drunken moments he is rude and brutal, and will descend to the lowest depths of baseness and dishonesty. A man has no conscience when he is drunk; his spirituality is absolutely extinguished; he can neither fear nor love, pray, worship or adore. He is unable to see his sin, and cannot, therefore, be truly penitent for it or repeat it. The example, the sacrifice, the reprobation of his pastor, can make no impression on his pastoral soul; nor will the Holy Spirit enter his dwelling; it is impossible for the love of God to find room in his heart; and we have the inspired word of the Apostle that none who are like him shall inherit the Kingdom of God. That terrible vice is perhaps the most difficult to conquer of all. No other sin stretches its roots down so deep into or entwines itself so insidiously and widely in cleansing them. Try it, and you will not be disappointed.

LOVIE PIERCE. For sale by Dr. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala. Sep. 23—34.

PEAKS HILL.—It is high time that Peaks Hill, now out of sleep and tell what she is doing. We are needing rain now. We had rain last Saturday it was a trash shower.

The people keep their farms worked well; they keep the upper hand of the grass this year.

It is being insisted that the candidates and citizens should join in and have a general picnic or barbecue somewhere in the county before August. It is yet to be seen how the thing will take.

We had a splendid rain Monday evening.

GEORGE.

PEAKS HILL.—It is high time that Peaks Hill, now out of sleep and tell what she is doing. We are needing rain now. We had rain last Saturday it was a trash shower.

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Agents have broken out in a new streak. Talk about trouble; they worry a fellow, and you can't get shut of them unless you kill them or trade with them, one or the other.

Linder & Montgomery are selling goods now to men who pay their debts. Don't get scared boys, it is right that Linder & Montgomery should be paid.

Now is the time to fish if you want to catch some. Men say, "fish when the sign is in the head." That may do, but I will try it while the sign is in the stomach—that is, when they bite best.

I don't think that my wheat will head this year, but it will be only the sooner next.

Let me hear from other localities.

* * *

CANE CREEK.—Quite a number from this section attended the District Conference at Cross Plains last week; they feel much repaid for their attendance, and brought home with them a warm place in their hearts for the citizens of that town and vicinity who entertained them.

Dr. Carr, of Oxford, has been

on the creek this week, practicing

his profession. We are always glad to hear of the Doctor passing around, for he always leaves entire satisfaction wherever he operates.

The people on our creek anticipate turning out, unimpaired, to the Sunday School celebration at Weaver's Academy Saturday. We leave that quite a number of Sunday schools are expected to attend. All who do so will find it profitable as well as pleasant.

We hope we will have the pleasure of meeting one or both of the genial editors of the Republican on that occasion; for we are tasking our intellect, stir up our feelings, and those doubts, hanging like a heavy cloud upon the mountain, will scatter and disappear and leave us in sunshine and open day. In order to accomplish this dead we must work. Work then, and faint not, for therein is the well-spring of human hope and happiness.

To the kindly soul that is full of hope, And whose beautiful trust never falters, The grass is green and the flowers are bright.

Though the wintry storm prevaleth, Better to hope though the clouds hang low;

And keep the eyes still lifted; For the sweet blue sky will soon peer through.

When the crimson clouds are rifted: W. F.

There are some strange revelations in the quarterly report upon immigration which is made by the Bureau of Census. England sends more emigrants than Ireland, while the small Canadian province of Quebec does nearly as well. Distant Australasia sends several times as many as our neighboring continent of South America. Turkey, India and Iceland exceed only by England and Germany.

I understand that Dr. Cobb says the Middle Olatichie—Our farmers are getting along with their work fine. Corn looks well. Notwithstanding the cool nights and mornings, cotton is looking very well.

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There is a large room specially for Exhibiting samples of merchandise.

Board per day \$2.00
" " week 7.00
" " month 50.

We have also a LIVERY and FEED STABLE—Horses, Wagons, Buggies, and Horses, always on hand. Call and see me. Respectfully,

J. D. HAMMOND, Pro.

April 29, 1876.

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Close connection at Calera for Meridian, Mobile and New Orleans.

Close connection at Selma with Ala. Cen. R. R. for Meridian, Jackson, New Orleans, and Vicksburg, with good sleeping accommodations.

M. STANTON. RAM KNIGHT, Gen. Pass. Agt.

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AGRICULTURAL

SCIENTIFIC.

Cow Physiognomy.—Physiognomists and physiognomists usually confine their studies to the human species, but here is something out of the customary line of character-reading, taken from the *Galaxy*, and we commend it to the notice of all who have cows, or in fact domestic animals of any kind; for the student of physiognomy and its characteristics will do the student to harm while it may do him much good. Every farmer knows what a variety of individualities a herd of cows present when you have come to know them all, not only in form and color, but in manners and disposition. Some are timid and awkward and the butts of the whole herd. Some remind you of deer. Some have an air of dignity and nobility. Individualities you have known. A panted and well-used cow has a benevolent and gracious look; an ill-used and poorly-fed one a pitiful and forlorn look. Some cows have a masculine or expression; others are extremely feminine. The latter are the ones for milk. Some cows will kick like a horse; some jump ten times like a deer. Every herd has its ringlings, its unruly spirits, one or two of whom mischievously lead the rest through the fence into the grain or into the orchard. This one is usually quite different from the "Boss of the yard." The latter is generally the most peaceful and law-abiding cow in the lot, and the least bullying and quarrelsome. But she is not to be trifled with; her will is law; the whole herd give way before her; those that have crossed horns with her, and those that have yielded their allegiance without crossing.

I remember such a one among my father's milkers when I was a boy—a slender, curved, deep-shouldered, large-headed, dew-lapped old cow that we always put first in the long stable, so that she could not have a cow on each side of her to forge upon; for the mistress is yielded to no less in the stanchions than in the yard. She always had the first place everywhere. She had her choice of stanchions—right in the middle of the stable, or at Sandy Hook on the life-saving rocket. The invention has already, we learn, been adopted by the English Board of Trade. It consists of a long cylinder, in which there are four tubes filled with powder; the end of the tube is closed by a plate of iron, in which four holes correspond to the tubes, firmly fixed on the plate, so that when the powder is exploded, it hangs to two or three hours in a cool, shady place, then take from the bag, and put the contents in a covered dish. When preparing for a meal, mix with the curd, rich cream, sugar and nutmeg. Some prefer salt and pepper, but the sugar will give it the flavor of fruits or acids. This preparation of milk will often be found savory and wholesome by those who are fond of milk, and stomach. The clabber is also very nutritious and easily digested.—*Curious Farmer.*

Old-Fashioned Farming.—Many well-meaning men are disinclined to attempt new methods, to try experiments, to vary from the traditional style of their forefathers; yet certain markets, and circumstances may be entirely different to-day from the surroundings of fifty years ago. We should smile at those who set us their clocks five years ago and tried to change their hands, regardless of its accuracy. We should esteem the captain of a passenger steamer guilty of a crime who neglected to consult his compass every hour during the voyage, and govern his course in accordance therewith. We should esteem the merchant who based his business calculations on a price current two years ago, and fit candlesticks to a candlestick. The world moves; wise men have not labored in vain; the means of knowledge have increased; the forces of nature are better understood, and no one needs to take advantage of this advance more than the farmer, whose whole success depends on the workings of natural laws, and yet no class are so decidedly opposed to any change in the present routine. Let us, therefore, in the spirit of the rocket in the sunlight of progress, prepare the way to conviction on such points as your common sense approves, regardless of the antiquity of former errors, customs and traditions. Participate in the discussions at your clubs, invite practical and scientific men to relate their experiences at your meetings, read the agricultural journals of the day, accept information from any legitimate source and profit thereby.

Improve the Live Stock of the Farm.—Even on a well-organized farm there is generally room for improvement in the live stock. Horses are sometimes kept until they are old and weak, and unable to perform the necessary labor and unfit for sale. Cows are sometimes kept until they are entirely unfit for the dairy or for breeding, but they consume as much provender as those which are in prime condition and able to yield a large supply of milk and strong, healthy calves. A great improvement might be made in a flock of sheep, by cutting out from it, at least once a year, all the ewes that produce light fleeces or an inferior staple of wool and supplying their places with others of superior quality in every way. A great improvement may be made in swine, by the use of purity and animals and introducing the best breeds which possess the desirable properties of fattening readily, coming to maturity at an early age and paying well for the food they eat.

Asparagus Beds.—The real value of this vegetable is not known to one-tenth of the people. It is about the first vegetable that comes out of the ground, is not hard to eat, is a necessity, but a great luxury, especially in a medical point of view. It can scarcely be excelled. Now is the time to plant beds, which is a simple matter, and not half the mystery that some think it is.

Have the ground mellowed eighteen inches or two feet deep; make very rich; put the plants three inches deep, with a chance of filling up a few inches more. If in bed, plant the plants one foot apart each way. If in field, to cut them off, and then plant them apart, and the plants a foot apart. In the

When the plants can be had so cheaply as now, it is to be wondered why any farmer, or those who have even a town lot of their own, do not plant.—*Rural World.*

Feeding Sheep.—Sulphur and ashes should be fed to sheep with their salt during the winter. Sulphur is healthy for the skin, and the effects are remarkable. Sheep are also healthy and are also essential for breeding ewes. I presume that some of you have seen lambs that when they were first dropped were strong; then they gave a good quantity of milk, yet, in a few days, the lambs would begin to droop, and finally die. If you were to open the stomachs of such lambs, in some cases you would find them packed and distended with hard, dried, yellowish, the cause of their death. The remedy for this is to feed the breeding ewes with some kind of mild alkali, like ashes, for some time previous to their being dropped.—*Farmer and Planter.*

DOMESTIC.

HUMOROUS.

AUSTRALIAN CURE FOR SORE THROAT.—A correspondent of the *Queenslander* gives the following cure for sore throat: It cannot be too generally known that all forms of sore throat, whether simple ulcerated, quinsy, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or other, can be easily removed by a soft old silk kerchief twice round the neck, high up and next the skin, especially if worn at night when the pain is first felt. Like Naaman, the Syrian, people will take any trouble but the right one, and to gargles, blisters, lotions, pills, etc., and keep at them for a month at a time; but an old silk square—why, it's too absurd; and so they think the sore throat, and say, "What's the use of it?" Not only does it cure the sore throat, but it prevents a recurrence of it. I was formerly a martyr to quinsy and ulcerated sore throat, and used to have a whole mouth of it regularly every winter, and in spite, too, of all the usual battery of pills, gargles, etc., it ran its course till I tried the silk; the sore throat then took the hint, and has left me alone ever since, a bit of a customer. An invaluable gift is given to us all; it makes upon me, an old sore throat will take a day to cure. Mind, I do not pretend to say that the silk will cure fever or any other symptom or complication that may accompany sore throat; but this I do say, that it will cure and remove all pain and difficulty of swallowing in the throat without the aid of any local remedy, or it will do it in spite of them, if you do apply them. The silk, however, will only come by nature, not physics, as far as the sore throat goes; other remedies are neither good nor harm, except as they keep you from trying the infallible silk.

COTTAGE CHEESE.—Those who have plenty of milk and make butter, have an abundance of sour cream, which the article desired to make cottage cheese. The true way to make this sort of cheese is to skim the sour milk and set a gallon or two of the milk on the stove in a milk pan and let it gradually warm till it is lukewarm all through. Stir it occasionally to prevent its hardening at the bottom. When it is a little warmer than new milk, and the whey begins to show clear around the curd pour it all out into a clean bag, and tie it up, and hang up to strain it. It hangs for two or three hours in a cool, shady place, then take from the bag, and put the contents in a covered dish. When preparing for a meal, mix with the curd, rich cream, sugar and nutmeg. Some prefer salt and pepper, but the sugar will give it the flavor of fruits or acids. This preparation of milk will often be found savory and wholesome by those who are fond of milk, and stomach. The clabber is also very nutritious and easily digested.—*Curious Farmer.*

WASHING BLACK CALICO.—A correspondent in Moore's *Rural New York*, gives the following as the best way to wash these goods: "Do not wash such dresses as other colors so long as can be avoided, but simply wipe them off with a damp cloth, and then wash them in water and iron them smoothly on the wrong side or with a coatta cloth or paper between the iron and the goods. And they always look nicely and retain their new look after being thus treated. I have worn such a dress, usually, for afternoons for nearly a year, and was quite surprised a short time ago when a friend, upon examining it, told me she had washed it in the scalding water. The lining of the waist and sleeves I have made so they can be detached and washed as often as required. Many omit the starch for black goods, but I have not found objectionable as a stiffening part of sweet milk to two

ANTIDOTES FOR SLEEPLESSNESS.—The most recommended for the cure of sleeplessness are: Inhaler, suffering from habitual waterfowl; had better store their minds with remedies, and try one after another, until something effectual is discovered. For what will help one person may be useless to another. One curious method suggested for inducing sleep is for the patient to close his eyes and try to think he is attentively watching a streak of sunlight, while he is entering and leaving the room. When the streak seems to be visible, sleep comes. Another plan proposed is simply to breathe slowly and quietly for a few moments. It is worth a trial. The sleepless person should take deep, slow respirations, imitating the breathing of a quiet sleeper.

AN OLD COMSTOCKER.—being reproached by his prospective mother-in-law for being too old for her daughter, that he was even bald-headed, replied: "Madam, my baldness is no indication of age—it runs in the family. In fact, Madam," said he, in a sudden gush of confidence, "I was born bald-headed!"

SHE WAS COMPLAINING that she never had time to put on her dinner before him on the table but he felt that the sword of Damocles was hanging over her head and that the last thin, despairing thread of her wedded life was likely to be snapped, and the sword—"Oh, Dameles!" said he, "give me the best sword."

A SOUND CURIOSITY.—A religious lady, when asked her opinion of the organ of a church, the first time she saw it or heard one said, "It's a very bonny fiddle to whistles; but, oh, sir, it's an awful way of spending the Sabbath-day!"

SPINSTER LADY of fifty remarked the other day that she could go alone at six months old. "Yes," said her hateful young brother, "and you've been going it alone" ever since and never euerched anybody.

GAVROCHE I.—He fond of oranges to seem to be always eating them.

GAVROCHE II.—(crying 75.) Not that I care so much for them, but the skins are good to make people fall down with.

RETRIED CITIZEN to a metropolitan friend: "What I enjoy so much in the country is the quiet. Now, here in my garden, my boy, you don't hear a sound, excepting the trains!"—Punch.

SPINSTER seeing a door nearly of its hinges, in which condition it had been for some time, observed that when it had fallen and killed some one it would probably be hung.

"Have you any limb-bone bonnets?" inquired a very modest miss of a shopkeeper. "You don't mean Leghorn?" The young lady was brought to by proper restoratives.

"I'll send you my bill of fare," said Lord B., when trying to persuade Dr. Swift to dine with him. "Send my bill of company," was Swift's answer to him.

BOARDER—"This tea seems very weak, Mrs. Skimp." "Lanchadie"—"It must be the warm weather. I feel weak myself. In fact, everybody complains."

SAID a member of a church to another—"I can give you dollars to this object and not feel it." "Then," said his companion, "give ten and feel it."

"WHAT is the difference between an editor and his wife?" "One sets articles to rights, and the other writes articles to set."

A PERSON always meets with a warm reception at a hotel. The minute he arrives he is placed on the register.

WANTED—A few of the tears dropped by a "crying evil."

ACADEMY of design: A young ladies' boarding school.

FOR CLEANING ZINC.—Use kerosene oil and rotten stone.

BLUE GLASS cures every ailing; it will take ordinary panes out of window sash, and remove any sort of pain from the human body. For instance, a young man, who had a fearful impediment of speech, with an intermission of five minutes, between every two words, was cured in six days. When he was first proposed to him he said: "B-b-b-b-b—k-k-k-k-k—owow!" But in less than ten minutes he articulated whole sentences without a stammer.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.—The greatest success and delight of the kind people in fact, nothing like it has ever been afforded to the American people, which has so quickly found its way into their favor and hearty approval as E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. It does all it proposes and thus gives universal satisfaction. It is guaranteed to cure the worst case of dyspepsia or indigestion, kidney or liver disease, weakness, nervousness, debility, etc. Ask for it and take no other.

“Hear, for I will speak of excellent things.”

POND'S EXTRACT.—Has been in use over thirty years, and for cleanliness and prompt curative virtues, nothing can afford to be compared with **POND'S EXTRACT.** *Chronic, Contusions, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Scars, Ulcers, External application.* Promptly relieves pains of Burns, Scalds, Excoriations, Cuts, Ulcers, Scars, etc. Arrests inflammation, reduces swelling, stops bleeding, removes discoloration, and it's best friend.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.—In a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite, wind and rising of food, dryness of mouth, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, and other species.

“Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!”

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